

Seetharaman Ganesan, 28 Seaver Farm Lane, South Grafton, MA 01560.

We care about people's health in USA.

Regarding: Nature's Remedy received a 2017 special permit from Grafton for a medical marijuana grow facility.

If the permit expired to grow marijuana the board should not allow to grow a harmful plant in the Town of Grafton, If it is just used for medical purpose then it for a good cause. If it is sold to other towns / states and if citizens health gets affected we the town will be blamed / sued.

I read report by By Lisa Redmond, The Grafton News.  
Please see below between lines.

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Posted Sep 20, 2019 at 10:21 AM

A grow facility provides different revenues to host communities from a retail business.

Rather than paying Grafton 3% tax on retail sales, Nature's Remedy will make a \$50,000 payment to Grafton after the first sale and then \$25 per pound of marijuana that leaves the building.

In total, Mr. Carr estimates the town will see revenues of \$500,000 per year. The company will also make a \$10,000 donation to a local community group.

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**EXHIBIT 12**

**PLANNING BOARD  
GRAFTON, MA**

Let's not make any money for the town from the sale of marijuana.

I presented a letter to the Select board on 12/3/2019 not to sign a host agreement / licensing to do anything with Marijuana since it affects people's health. Also I requested town counsel opinion on this matter. Copy of the letter to the Select Board attached below.

# Report of the Special Senate Committee on Marijuana

March 8, 2016

## Commonwealth of Massachusetts

### **Extent of Vertical Integration**

If Massachusetts selects an alcohol-style commercial model, it must then determine whether or not to regulate the degree of vertical integration. Vertical integration means that growing, processing, distribution, and retail sales must all be conducted by a single company. No firm can engage in just growing, just processing, or just sales.

Vertical integration can allow for ease and efficiency of regulation, with a single point of contact for regulators to conduct oversight and monitoring. On the other hand, vertical integration tends to reduce competition, consolidate wealth and power, may reduce efficiency, and could increase the risk of corruption and regulatory capture.

The medical marijuana market in Massachusetts is currently required to be vertically integrated, thus each dispensary must grow and process the marijuana that it sells.

### **3.2.4 Driving Under the Influence**

Driving under the influence of marijuana impairs a driver's ability and may increase the risk of an accident. Anecdotally, marijuana-impaired drivers are observed to operate their cars more slowly, and with a mildly erratic course. Elements of the visual system may be impaired by marijuana use. When alcohol and marijuana use are combined, a driver's decision making, reaction time, and ability to safely operate a vehicle are further impaired.

A whole blood THC concentration of 3.5-5 nanograms/milliliter (ng/ml) is considered comparable to a 0.05% blood alcohol concentration (BAC) with regards to impairment. Massachusetts law sets the following limits on BAC for operators: 0.08% for adults, 0.04% for operators of commercial vehicles, and 0.02% for youth under the age of 21.

Under current Massachusetts law, a zero impairment standard applies to marijuana; in other words, an operator of a motor vehicle impaired by marijuana use risks civil and criminal penalties and fines. Unlike with alcohol, however, there is no subsection in the statute describing how law enforcement should test drivers for marijuana intoxication. The alcohol testing statute instructs the Secretary of Public Safety to create rules regarding methods and criteria for testing.

Testing a driver for marijuana impairment is difficult. A blood test is the most reliable method to identify impairment, but it must be drawn in a clinical setting and may detect latent THC that is not impairing the driver. Blood tests for marijuana impairment often require probable cause or a warrant. Tests of urine or saliva are less reliable than blood draws. However, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services recently proposed the establishment of rigorous guidelines for oral testing in workplace settings. This policy might lead to increased reliability of oral fluid tests.

## **2.4 Public Safety and Criminal Justice Impacts**

Marijuana use impacts public safety in many different ways, ranging from violence associated with drug trafficking to driving under the influence to product safety risks.

Law enforcement officials at the local, state, and federal levels all play important roles in the enforcement of marijuana laws. Local police largely enforce prohibitions against possession, public use, and small-scale trafficking. State and federal law enforcement typically investigate large-scale trafficking and gang activity.

Bristol County was recently designated by the Obama administration as the 7<sup>th</sup> High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area in Massachusetts, joining Essex, Hampden, Middlesex, Plymouth, Suffolk, and Worcester counties. This designation increases access to federal resources in order to strengthen law enforcement efforts against drug trafficking. High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas were first formed in the late 1990s, following an escalation in the federal war on drugs, with concerns at that time largely about crack cocaine. Emphasis in law enforcement efforts has shifted over time as other substances increased in use and prevalence, including heroin and prescription opioids in recent years. Marijuana has typically been a lower priority.

Based on the wide availability of marijuana across Massachusetts, it is obvious that a large black market currently exists. Some marijuana is likely grown in people's homes, but most is trafficked from Canada, Mexico, or other states. Social media applications like Leafly appear to provide convenient access to marijuana (although Leafly does specify that a medical marijuana card is required).

With the recommendation of a physician, a patient may obtain a medical marijuana card and purchase up to a 60 day supply at a dispensary. A 60 day supply is defined as 10 ounces of smokable marijuana or its equivalent in other forms (e.g. edibles, concentrates). With state approval, patients who demonstrate a hardship may grow their own supply or rely on a caregiver. Caregivers may supply only one patient. Federal and state privacy laws apply to information about patients in the state's medical marijuana registry.

The personal possession allowance for medical marijuana may be excessive. At 10 ounces every 60 days, medical marijuana card holders have legal access to more than 250 servings of marijuana each month. This raises the risk of diversion to the black market. If a lower possession allowance is considered, it could be coupled with a waiver program to accommodate those patients who legitimately need a larger quantity.